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BAKELITE PRODUCTION FILLS DOMESTIC NEEDS

The "Hromos" Chemical Factory has increased its production of bakelite to such a degree that it almost completely satisfies Yugoslavia's needs. This product is mainly used for the manufacture of telephone equipment.

Yugoslav chemical factories are processing over 3,000 kilograms of corn kernels from which 1,000 kilograms of extract can be produced. This product is used in the soap, leather, and glass industries.

Several chemical factories were enlarged in 1949. The "Zorka" factory in Sabac opened a new department for the manufacture of DDT. The soda factory in Lukavac opened a new department for the production of precipitated calcium carbonate, which is used by the paper, chemical, and cosmetic industries. In the "Electro-Bosna" Enterprise in Jujce a new department has been opened for the production of oxygen. The "Jugovinil" Plastics Factory, which began operation on 29 November 1949, is producing polyvinyl chloride as a substitute for leather, rubber, wood, and even steel. The production of medicine from polyvinyl chloride is especially significant since polyvinyl chloride is very resistant to chemical reactions.

In May 1949 the first Yugoslav penicillin factory began operation. At the erd of 1947 a new photochemical factory in Zagreb began operation. Among other things, the Zagreb factory mastered the process of depositing barite on unprocessed paper and the new method of drying photographic paper. Engineer Pletnykov, who is employed at this factory, was the first in Yugoslavia to master the process of manufacturing X-ray paper from domestic material.

The sulfide cellulose factory in Prijedor will be completed shortly. It is located in a thickly wooded basin and has good access to the uscessary raw materials. In 1950 this factory will produce 11,000 tons of cellulose and paper, and in 1951 the production will be more than doubled. The installation of modern machinery in the Prijedor factory has been completed.

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